9:Iyer E-4, 5 (ca. 1902-1906)1912
AWll Kerala AWll
Nayar

175
411 disengaged as quickly whenever he drops his 'musquet' in the wood or slings it across his shoulders for the purpose of rushing to close encounter with this terrible instrument."[1]

704 Cavalry was unknown; there was only infantry. The sol-
714 diers wore a silk cloth wound round the head and carried
411 swords, shields, lances and bows. The king had an umbrella
[293] formed of the leaves of a tree and fixed on to the end of a cane,
[643] for protection from the sun. There was no standard. When they were in battle, and one army was at a distance from the
726 other, two ranges of a cross-bow, the king would ask the Brah-
704 mans to go to the camp of the enemy and tell the knights to let one hundred of his men fight with the same number on his side, when both the parties would go to the central space to do so. The fighting continued even for three days, when blows were given on the head and at the legs. After the death of some men on either side, the survivors were directed to return to their camps. If any more fighting was desired, the same
[465] course was adopted. Sometimes the king rode on an elephant,
[701] and sometimes the Nayars carried him. The pay of a soldier was four carlini a month, and in time of war half a ducat.

701 The Nayars whom the king received in his service were
643 never dismissed, however old they might be. They received their pay and rations, and the king granted favours to whoso-ever had served him well. If, however, they were left unpaid for some years, some four or five hundred of the aggrieved would rise up and go in a body to the palace, and send word to the king that they would go away dismissed, because he did not give them food. The king would then beg them to have patience, pay them at once either the whole amount due to them or a part of it with a promise to pay the balance at an early date. The king generally satisfied them, considering it a disgrace that they should go away to serve under another ruler. Even
[784] in times of war they were not at liberty to touch any peasant, or eat and drink with him in his house without penal-ty. The king was bound to support the mother and family
[752] of any soldier who died in war. He also treated, at his own expense, any soldier who was wounded in battle.[2]

1. Abbe Dubois People of India.
2. A Description of the Coasts of East Africa and Malabar, page 130-131, Duarte Barbosa.